Supplementary table Summary of findings from studies of children and adolescents with persistent symptoms after SARS-CoV-2 infection

Study			S	tudy d	letails					Participants*									Frequency of persisting symptoms°												
Author Study type (level of evidence) Country	Time of evaluation after infection	Questionnaire or phone interview	Study visit	Total number of children	Children with persistent symptoms	Children with SARS-CoV-2 infection	Other controls	Proportion of children with persistent symptoms	Age	Female	Laboratory confirmed	Initially asymptomatic	Initially hospitalised	ICU	Pre-existing medical condition	Headache	Fatigue	Sleep disturbance	Concentration difficulties	Abdominal pain	Myalgia or arthralgia	e	Cough	Chest pain or tightness	Loss of appetite or weight	Disturbed smell or anosmia	Rash	Other symptoms° and important findings			
Studies with conf																															
Blankenburg et	Random	1	1	1533	nr	178	1327	nr	Median 15y	56%	100%	nr	nr	nr	nr	109	71	112	144	82	62	3	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	Memory loss (91, 51%), listlessness (139, 78%), feeling sad (103, 58%),			
al ³⁰									r 10-38y							61%	40%	63%	81%	46%	35%	3%						feeling angry (119, 67%), feeling tense (155, 87%)			
CS (2C)									IQR 14-16y																			No difference in symptoms between seropositive and seronegative			
Germany																												children			
																												Positive correlation between increasing age and most symptoms and			
																												between female sex and neurocognitive and pain symptoms			
Miller et al ³⁶	>4w	1	-	4678	8	174	4504	5%	≤17y	nr	100%	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	Children with an infection more likely to have persistent symptoms			
PCS (2B)																												(8/174 (5%) vs 72/4504 (2%) reported ≥1 symptom >4w)			
UK																												Positive correlation between increasing age, female sex, pre-existing			
																												medical condition and symptoms			
Molteni et al ³⁵	>4w	1	-	3468	77	1734	1734	4%	Median 13y	50%	100%	nr	2%	nr	12%	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	Seropositive children slightly more likely to have persistent			
PCS (2B)									IQR 10-15y																			symptoms than seronegative (77/1734 (4%) vs 15/1734 (1%) reported			
UK	>8w															nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	≥1 symptom >4w)			
																												25/1379 (2%) of seropositive children reported ≥1 symptom >12w			
																												Positive correlation between increasing age and symptoms			

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Radtke et al ³⁴	>4w	✓	-	1355	4	109	1246	4%	Median 11y	53%	100%	6 nr	nr	nr	nr	5	7	3	nr	3	nr	3	2	nr	nr	nr	nr	No difference in symptoms between seropositive and -negative
PCS (2B)																5%	6%	3%		3%		3%	2%					children (10/109 (9%) vs 121/1246 (10%) reported ≥1 symptom >4w,
Switzerland	>12w															nr	3	2	2	1	nr	1	nr	1	nr	nr	nr	4/109 (4%) vs 28/1246 (2%) ≥1 symptom >12w)
																	3%	2%	2%	1%		1%		1%				
Stonbonson of	>12w	✓		6004	2038	2065	5 3739	66%	r 11-17y	640	6 100%	650	6 nr	nr	nr	710	1,196	nr.	nr	110	165	nr.	O8	216	206	414	93	Dyspnoea (717, 23%), dizziness or light-headedness (419, 14%), chills
Stephenson et	> 1 Z W			6004	2036	3005	3/38	00%	7 11-17 y	64 %	100%	3 00 /	5 111	111	nr				111			ni						
al ³⁷																23%	39%			4%	5%		3%	7%	10%	14%	3%	(269, 9%), sore throat (291, 10%), confusion, disorientation or drowsiness
PCS (2B)																												(198, 7%), earache or ringing in ears (191, 6%), eye-soreness (182, 6%),
UK																												diarrhoea (92, 3%), hoarse voice (56, 2%), fever (50, 2%)
																												Similar symptoms in infected and uninfected children, but higher
																												prevalence in infected children
																												Infected children had more had similar symptoms to uninfected but
																												with a higher prevalence, especially for multiple symptoms
																												No difference in mental health or well-being between infected and
																												uninfected children (40% of infected children reported feeling worried vs
																												39% uninfected)
																												Positive correlation between female sex, increasing age, worse pre-
																												infection physical and mental health and higher number of symptoms
																												inflection physical and mental neathr and higher number of symptoms
Studies without co	Studies without controls																											
Ashkenazi-	Median	✓	1	90	90	90	0	nr	Mean 12y	41%	100%	6 0	12%	nr	nr	26	64	30	8	nr	41	nr	9	28	17	23	nr	Impairment in daily activities (53, 59%), dyspnoea (45, 50%), paraesthesia
Hoffnung et al ³⁹	112d								SD 5y							29%	71%	33%	9%		56%		10%	31%	19%	26%		(36, 29%), hair loss (24, 27%), gastrointestinal symptoms (18, 20%),
PCS (2B)	r 33-410d																											dizziness (17, 19%), memory impairment (16, 18%), vasomotor complaints
Israel																								1				(13, 14%), tremor (12, 1%), palpitations (8, 9%), tic exacerbation (2, 2%)
																								1				and tinnitus (1, 1%)
,																												Changes on chest radiograph (12, 13%), abnormal spirometry (5, 6%),
, 					1																							
,																								1				abnormal exercise challenge test (3, 6%), air trapping by plethysmography
,																												(15, 17%), abnormal electrocardiograph (2, 2%), abnormal cardiac MRI
,																												81, 1%)
,																												Positive correlation between increasing age and fatigue, dyspnoea,
,																								j				myalgia
Blomberg et al ³³	>5m	1	1	16	2	16	0	13%	Median 8y	56%	100%	nr	0	0	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	1	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	2	nr	

PCS (2B)									IQR 6-12y											6%						13%		
Norway									,																			
Brackel et al ³²	Dandan	1		00	00	00			Madian 40.							24	77		40		٥٢			24				Durane (40 FFN) diamber (04 040) managariae (40 400)
	Random	*	-	89	89	89	0	nr	Median 13y	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	34	77	nr	40	1	25				2	nr		Dyspnoea (49, 55%), diarrhoea (21, 24%) memory loss (12,13%),
CS (2C)									r 2-18y							38%	87%		45%	6%	28%			25%	2%			palpitations (16, 18%), dizziness (3, 3%), brain fog (2%), fever (2, 2%)
Netherlands									IQR 9-15y																			Mild or severe limitation in daily functioning (75, 84%)
Buonsenso et	>4w	1	-	510	510	510	0	nr	Mean 10y	56%	28%	12%	4%	nr	56%	410	410	287	309	387	309	nr	151	nr	253	nr	267	Decreased physical activity (459, 90%), tiredness/weakness (444, 87%),
al ³¹									SD 3.8y							80%	80%	56%	61%	76%	61%		30%		50%		52%	change in energy levels (425, 83%), change in mood (300, 59%), post-
CS (2C)																												exertional malaise (274, 54%), irritability (262, 51%), dizziness (245, 48%),
International																												nausea (233, 46%), sore throat (230, 45%), diarrhoea/vomiting (216,
UK (67%)																												42%), red eyes (206, 40%), palpitations (205, 40%), difficulty in doing
USA (18%)																												everyday tasks (204, 40%), red/cracked lips (201, 39%), difficulty
																												processing information (167, 33%), short term memory issues (167, 33%),
																												fever (151, 30%), peeling skin on hands/feet (143, 28%), swollen neck
																												glands (128, 25%), flu-like symptoms (121, 24%), swollen hands/feet (107,
																												21%), ulcers (79, 15%), twitches (55, 11%), word repetition (52, 10%), tics
																												(47, 9%), stuttering (40, 8%), swearing (26, 5%), growling (24, 5%)
Buonsenso et	Mean 163d	✓	-	129	75	129	0	58%	Mean 11y	48%	100%	25%	5%	2%	nr	13	14	24	13	3	13	16	7	8	10	6	9	Constipation (8, 6%), palpitations (5, 4%), hypersomnia (4, 3%), diarrhoea
al ²⁶	SD 114d								SD 4.4y							10%	11%	19%	10%	2%	10%	12%	5%	6%	8%	5%		(2, 2%), hair loss (2, 2%), skin peeling (1, 1%)
CS (2C)									,																			
Italy																												
		√		F40	400	540		0.40/	M 11 40	500/	4000/		4000/	00/	450/	47	50	00		40		40	-	-	10	00		St. 1 1 1 1 (40 00)
Osmanov et al ⁴⁰	>5m	•	-	518	126	518	0	24%	Median 10y	52%	100%	nr	100%	3%	45%		53	26	nr	10			5					Disturbed taste (16, 3%), decreased physical activity (24, 5%),
PCS (2B)									r 2d-18y							3%	11%	5%		2%	1%	2%	1%	2%	2%	5%	2%	hypersomnia (15, 3%), hyperhidrosis (13, 3%), diarrhoea (10, 2%), blurred
Russia									IQR 3-15.2y																			vision (10, 2%), hair loss (9, 2%), constipation (8, 2%), difficulty breathing
																												(7, 1%), nausea (6, 1%), dizziness (5, 1%), palpitations (5, 1%)
																												Positive correlation between increasing age, allergic disease and
																												symptoms
Say et al ⁴¹	>4w	1	✓	151	12	151	0	8%	Mean 4y	42%	100%	36%	8%	nr	nr	nr	nr	4	nr	nr	nr	nr	7	nr	nr	nr	nr	
PCS (2B)									Median 2y									3%					5%					
Australia	>12w								SD 3.5y							0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
									IQR 1-7y																			
Smane et al ⁴²	Mean 101d	1	✓	30	9	30	0	30%	Mean 9y	43%	100%	17%	17%	0	23%	1	nr	nr	nr	nr	1	nr	nr	nr	nr	1	nr	Fever (2, 7%), ageusia (1, 3%), microhaematuria (1, 3%)

RCS (2C)	SD 17d							SD 5.2y							3%					3%					3%		
Latvia								r 33m-17y																			
Sterky et al ³⁸	>16w	✓	55	12	55	0	22%	≤18y	42%	100%	0%	100%	5%	35%	4	8	nr	3	nr	4	1	nr	nr	nr	2	nr	Depression/dysphoria (3, 5%), respiratory symptoms (3, 5%),
PCS (2B)	Median														7%§	15%		5%		7%§	2%				4%		gastrointestinal symptoms (3, 5%), impaired daily activities (4, 7%)
Sweden	219d																										Longer hospitalisation associated with more severe persistent symptoms
	r 123-324d																										PIMS-TS associated with higher prevalence of persistent symptoms

* among children with infection
° n, % of children with SARS-CoV-2 infection
§ Headache and myalgia not reported separately

CS – cross-sectional study

PIMS-TS – paediatric inflammatory multisystem syndrome temporally associated with SARS-CoV-2

d – days r – range

RCS – retrospective cohort study SD – standard deviation

ICU – intensive care unit IQR – interquartile range

m - months

w - weeks

y – years

nr – not reported PCS – prospective cohort study